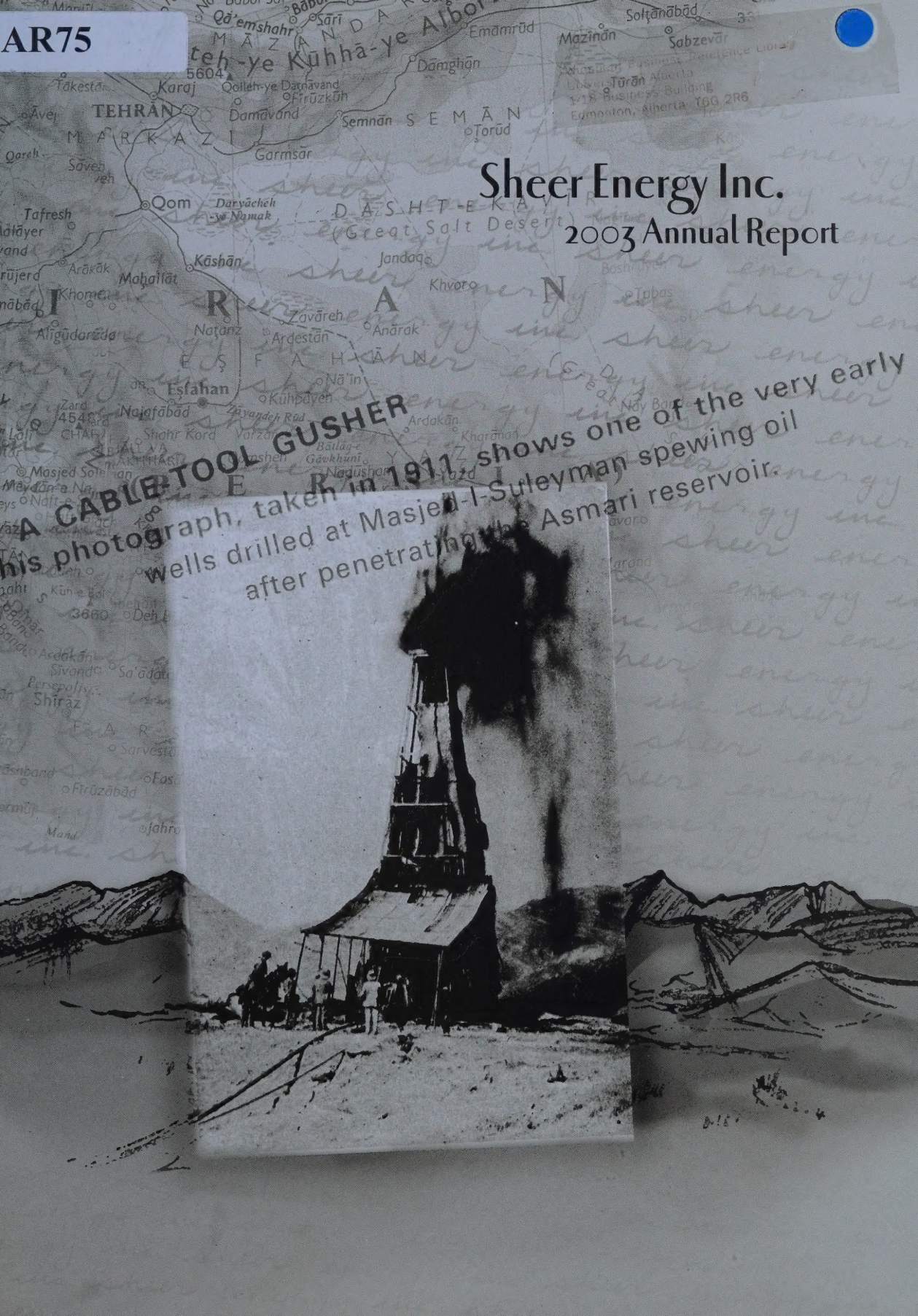


AR75



Sheer Energy Inc.

2003 Annual Report

A CABLE TOOL GUSHER shows one of the very early wells drilled at Masjed-e Suleyman spewing oil after penetrating the Asmari reservoir.

Corporate Profile

Sheer Energy Inc. is a publicly traded oil and gas exploration and production company. Approximately 83% of the Company's revenues are derived from gas production with approximately 45% of all gas revenue being generated from the South Edson Gas Unit.

The Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Sheer Energy (Cyprus) Limited, is the project operator for the re-development of the Masjed-Suleyman field in Iran and holds a 49% interest therein.

Financial Summary

	2003	2002
Years ended December 31		
Total Revenue (net of royalties)	629,392	556,053
*EBITDA	79,181	23,917
*Cash Flow from Operations	1,204	(22,181)
*Cash Flow from Operations per share	0.00	0.00
Earnings (loss)	(101,086)	(91,934)
Earning (loss) per share	(0.02)	(0.02)
Capital Expenditures	756,952	625,214
Common Shares O/S at December 31	6,057,863	6,057,863

*EBITDA and cash flow from operations and per share are not recognized measures under Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAPP)

Annual Meeting

The Annual Special Meeting of Shareholders of Sheer Energy Inc. is to be held at 3:00 p.m. on Wednesday, June 16, 2004 in the "Angus/Northcote Room" in Bow Valley Square, 205 - 5th Avenue S. W., Calgary, Alberta.

Forward-Looking Statements

This annual report includes forward-looking statements regarding Sheer's operations, anticipated financial performance, business prospects and strategies. Forward-looking information may involve words such as "believe", "expect", "anticipate", or similar words implying future outcomes. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information because it is possible that predictions, forecasts and other forms of forward-looking information will not be achieved by Sheer Energy Inc. Sheer Energy Inc. is under no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking information.

President's Message

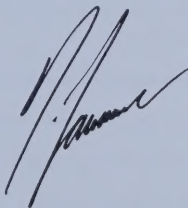
Canadian Operations and results for 2003 continued on a consistent level, with production relatively unchanged from the previous year at 58.5 BOE per day. Production revenues were improved from those of 2002 while royalties, as a percentage of sales, were virtually unchanged. Operating costs declined slightly from those of the preceding year while office expense increased by less than five percent.

As outlined later in this report, substantial technical progress was made on the Masjed-I-Suleyman (MIS) project in Iran with the completion of the independent comprehensive reservoir study and simulation work subsequent to the end of the year. Results of the study exceed our original estimates of oil in place and indeed indicate that our original estimates may have been somewhat conservative. As well, the report indicates that our production forecasts for the proposed horizontal wells may also have been conservative.

However, a proposal to finance the MIS project from a consortium of banks based in Europe and Iran has fallen short of our expectations and is not acceptable to your management. Your Board of Directors has assessed the situation and determined that the best course of action for Sheer and indeed for all parties concerned, would be to sell the project. A number of companies, both in Canada and overseas, have been approached and it would appear that one of them may be interested in acquiring the shares of Sheer Energy (Cyprus) Limited which would give them a 49% interest in the MIS project. Shareholders are cautioned that no definitive agreements have been reached at this time and there is no assurance that the sale will proceed.

We will keep the shareholders informed as developments occur. Failure to complete a sale of the project may well have undesirable consequences for Sheer Energy (Cyprus) Limited and, by extension, Sheer Energy Inc.

Notwithstanding the difficult times we are experiencing, we would like to thank our officers and Directors for their dedication throughout the year. We would also like to thank the shareholders for their patience and support.



May 14, 2004
Calgary, Alberta

T.D. Lawrence
President and C.E.O.

Masjed-I-Suleyman Field – Operations Review

The Company is pleased to report that considerable progress was made in 2003 in the proposed development plan for the Masjed-I-Suleyman field (MIS). The comprehensive independent geological/engineering study and reservoir simulation report was finally completed after unforeseen delays caused mainly by the necessity to conduct proper history matching of the vast amount of production data.

The engineering study is essentially the main building block upon which all the future operational decisions will be made. Therefore, both Sheer and its Iranian partner, Naftgaran Engineering Services Co. (NESCO), wanted to have the utmost confidence that the engineering report would provide complete and reliable data. ECL Canada and its Iranian subcontractor, Paravar Engineering Company, analyzed all the available data in the field and prepared a massive report, which has now been submitted to the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), as required by the Service Contract.

The ECL report indicates that the Masjed-I-Suleyman field, the first giant oil field discovered in the Middle East, contains more remaining proved undeveloped and recoverable reserves than Sheer had initially estimated when the company first approached NIOC with its proposal for re-development. Proved undeveloped reserves of approximately 200 million barrels have been assigned by ECL to the portion of the field which Sheer and NESCO plan to re-develop under the current Service Contract with NIOC. Computer simulation work indicates that these reserves would be recovered over a period of 30 years commencing in June 2006. Furthermore, an additional 100 million barrels could be recovered from an adjacent area in the field where Sheer and NESCO have the option to propose a second phase of development.

As explained in previous annual reports, shareholders are reminded that, under the provisions of the existing Service Contract (also referred to as a "Buy-back" contract), Sheer and NESCO will receive a share of remaining recoverable reserves only during the first three years of production, after which time all the remaining recoverable reserves will be for the sole benefit of NIOC.

The following are the main field parameters, conclusions and recommendations from the independent engineering evaluation conducted by ECL and Paravar:

- Original Oil in Place calculated from material balance: 6 billion barrels (ECL) to 7 billion barrels (Paravar)
- Original Oil in Place calculated from probabilistic methods: 6.3 to 7.6 billion barrels
- Original Oil in Place calculated by ECL through history match and modeling: 5.3 billion barrels
- Total net oil production to date: 1.115 billion barrels
- Remaining Proved Recoverable Reserves from the entire northern flank of the field: approximately 300 million barrels. This is in addition to the 55 million barrels forecasted to be recovered through the existing wells on the south flank of MIS. A portion of the south flank of the field does not form part of the Service Contract.
- Remaining Proved Recoverable Reserves through the proposed re-development program in the southern portion of the northern flank of the field: approximately 200 million barrels (from June 2006 to January 2037)
- Expected Optimal Incremental Production Rate from the ten proposed new wells: 21,300 barrels per day for at least 9 years
- The ten new wells would be capable of production at even higher oil rates (25,000 barrels per day) for at least 4 years
- Expected new vertical well productivity: 500 to 1,000 bopd
- Expected new horizontal well productivity: 3,000 to 4,000 bopd
- Economic limit per well used in production forecast: 100 bopd
- Thickness of remaining oil column in northern flank fractures, as calculated from simulation: 800 feet
- Thickness of remaining oil column in northern flank fractures, as calculated from pressure data: minimum 475 feet
- Thickness of remaining oil column in rock matrix much higher than thickness of oil column in fractures
- Over 90% of remaining recoverable oil contained in rock matrix porosity
- Reservoir pressure in northern flank of structure: 540 to 580 psi

- Expected initial solution gas-oil ratio (GOR) from new northern flank wells: 100 scf/stb (current average GOR from south flank wells: 30 scf/stb; initial field GOR: 231 scf/stb)
- An optional program of ten additional horizontal wells would recover an incremental 100 million barrels from the northern portion of the north flank of the MIS field and increase the total recoverable reserves from the entire northern flank to 300 million barrels. Sheer and NESCO have the right to negotiate this option through the existing Service Contract.
- Drilling locations for the two vertical wells and the eight horizontal wells have been optimized through several predictive runs in the reservoir simulation model

Shareholders are referred to previous annual reports (2001 and 2002) for additional technical and historical information on the MIS field.

The company is very pleased with the report delivered by ECL and firmly believes that the additional length of time required to finalize the study was completely justifiable in order to have a valid and comprehensive report. The amount of remaining proved undeveloped reserves in the northern flank of the MIS field is quite significant. If existing Canadian or North American oil fields had to be used as a comparison, it is doubtful that such large proved remaining recoverable reserves could be found in any one field.

Sheer and NESCO have completed the technical selection of drilling contractors in 2003 and will examine the commercial portion of short-listed tenders in 2004.

In addition, a site for production facilities, storage and field laboratory has been selected, surveyed and acquired.

It is expected that drilling operations will commence in the second half of 2004 with the drilling of two vertical wells, which will be logged and tested with modern equipment and techniques. Additional data from these two wells will be used to determine the final location, depth and orientation of the eight horizontal wells. All future data will be continuously interpreted and utilized as a complement to the 14 forecast cases used in the simulation study.

Canadian Operations Review

The Company's net average daily production for 2003, expressed in barrels of oil equivalent per day (boe/d), remained virtually unchanged at 58.5 boe/d (for a cumulative production of 21,352 boe during the year) versus 58.3 boe/d in the previous year. The daily production, expressed in boe/d, is based on the industry standard conversion factor of 6 Mcf of natural gas equaling one barrel of oil.

An evaluation of the remaining recoverable reserves and the net present value attributable to five of Sheer's unitized properties was completed by Fekete Associates Inc. at December 31, 2003. An independent appraisal of Sheer's properties operated by Signalta Resources Limited was conducted by Matsalla Consulting (1981) Ltd. This latter report is based on the January 1, 2004, evaluation by DeGolyer and MacNaughton of the proved producing reserves assigned to properties operated by Signalta Resources Limited.

Fekete Associates Inc. has assigned a 10% net discounted present value of \$1,446,700 to the proved producing and proved non-producing reserves at December 31, 2003 versus a value of \$1,666,000 for proved plus probable reserves at December 31, 2002.

Remaining recoverable reserves, net to Sheer after royalties, as evaluated by Fekete amount to 507,000 Mcf of natural gas and 32,700 barrels of oil and natural gas liquids. Production during the year is responsible for the slight reduction in reserves, which stood at 568,000 Mcf of natural gas and 33,900 barrels of oil and natural gas liquids in the previous year.

Appraisal by Matsalla Consulting (based on a report by DeGolyer and MacNaughton) of approximately 209 gas and oil wells operated by Signalta Resources indicates that the remaining recoverable reserves, net after royalties, for Sheer's interest in such wells are in the order of 299,000 Mcf of natural gas and 4,386 barrels of oil and natural gas liquids, having an estimated net present value of approximately \$705,000 at a 10% discount rate.

Total remaining recoverable reserves, net after royalties, from all of Sheer's properties are therefore approximately 806,000 Mcf of natural gas and 37,086 barrels of oil and natural gas liquids, equivalent to 171,420 boe, with a combined net present value at a 10% discount of approximately \$2,152,200. This compares to total remaining recoverable reserves of 186,608 boe at December 31, 2002, having a net present value of \$2,316,100.

The following table summarizes the net present value and the total remaining proved plus probable reserves, net after royalties, of all the combined Canadian properties owned by Sheer.

Net present values are provided for both the forecast escalated cost and prices case and the constant cost and prices case as required under Policy NI 51-101 of the Alberta Securities Commission. Remaining reserves refer to the forecast escalated cost and prices case only.

NET PRESENT VALUE		NET PRESENT VALUE		REMAINING RESERVES		
(Escalated Costs and Prices)		(Constant Costs and Prices)				
@ 0%	\$ 3,568,300	@ 0%	\$ 4,610,500	GAS	(Mcf)	805,854
@ 10%	\$ 2,152,200	@ 10%	\$ 2,774,200	OIL	(bbls)	21,526
@ 12%	\$ 1,990,000	@ 12%	\$ 2,561,700	NGL	(bbls)	15,560
@ 15%	\$ 1,787,400	@ 15%	\$ 2,295,500			
@ 18%	\$ 1,623,600	@ 18%	\$ 2,079,400			

Following is a brief description of the units evaluated by Fekete Associates Inc.

South Edson Gas Unit No. 1

Sheer has a 8.9688% working interest in the South Edson Gas Unit No. 1 located west of Edmonton. The Unit covers 45,120 gross acres of land and produces gas from the Elkton-Shunda formations. Three wells are currently on production and five wells are shut-in or suspended. Proved non-producing reserves were assigned to a proposed drilling location at 11-26-50-17 W5M.

Proved producing reserves, net to Sheer after royalties, amount to 289,000 Mcf of natural gas and 5,600 barrels of natural gas liquids. Proved non-producing reserves are 172,000 Mcf of natural gas and 3,900 barrels of natural gas liquids.

The 10% discounted cash flow value assigned to proved producing reserves is \$1,029,300 and the proved non-producing reserves would add another \$411,200 to the value of the property for a total value of \$1,440,500.

Harmattan East Unit No. 1

The Company holds a 1.014525% working interest in oil production and a 0.13331% working interest in natural gas production from the Harmattan East No.1 Petroleum Unit and a 0.13331% working interest in the natural gas production from the Harmattan East No.1 Natural Gas Unit.

The Petroleum Unit commenced production in 1961 and currently consists of twenty four producing wells and fourteen water injectors. The Natural Gas Unit has twenty two producing wells and three gas storage wells. Remaining recoverable reserves, net to Sheer after royalties, amount to 34,000 Mcf of natural gas and 12,500 barrels of oil and natural gas liquids. The 10% discounted cash flow assigned to the proved producing reserves is \$220,500.

Minor Properties

Sheer holds minor working interests in three other oil units, namely Cynthia Cardium Unit No.4, Snipe Lake Beaverhill Lake Unit No.1 and Wainright Unit No.6. The Company's working interest in these three units ranges from 0.076% (Snipe Lake and Wainright) to 0.32% (Cynthia). Combined 10% discounted cash flow value for proved producing reserves, net to Sheer, is approximately \$59,000.

Management's Discussion & Analysis

The Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and MD&A for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002. This MD&A contains "Forward-Looking Statements". Please see the disclaimer on the inside front cover of the Annual Report.

EBITDA and cash flow from operations and cash flow from operations per share are not recognized measures under Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Management believes that in addition to net income, EBITDA and cash flow are useful supplementary measures as they provide indications of the results generated by the Company's principal business activities prior to the consideration of how those activities are financed or how the results are taxed. Investors should however be cautioned that these measures should not be construed as an alternative to net income determined in accordance with GAAP as an indication of the Company's performance.

The Company's method of calculation of these measures may differ from other companies, and therefore may not be comparable to measures used by other companies. The Company presents cash flow from operations before changes in non-cash working capital.

The MD&A presents results and comparisons on a boe basis, which may be misleading if used in isolation. All boe conversions in this report are calculated by converting natural gas to oil in the ratio of six thousand cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of oil.

Production

Years ended December 31	2003	2002
Crude oil (bbls/d)	9.7	8.3
Natural gas liquids (bbls/d)	5.6	5.5
Total liquids (bbls/d)	15.3	13.8
Natural gas (boe/d)	43.2	44.5
Total (boe/d)	58.5	58.3

Average daily production of crude oil and natural gas liquids for the year increased to 58.5 boe/d from 58.3 boe/d during the year ended December 31, 2002.

Financial Performance

Production volumes are based on the daily production which resulted in revenues to the account of Sheer Energy Inc. The total net production to the account of the Company in 2003 was 21,352 boe. Total net production in the 2002 fiscal year was 21,280 boe.

12 months ended December 31	2003		2002	
	\$	\$/boe	\$	\$/boe
Oil and Gas Revenue	767,889	35.96	594,667	27.94
Royalties Net of ARTC	(138,541)	(6.49)	(106,468)	(5.00)
Interest and Consulting Fees	44	0.00	67,854	3.19
Total Net Revenue	629,392	29.47	556,053	26.18
Amortization	93,921	4.40	109,753	5.16
Operating Costs	203,036	9.51	216,314	10.16
General & Administration ¹	401,122	18.79	319,864	15.03
Interest	60,664	2.84	21,159	1.00
Income Taxes	9,682	0.45	(31,061)	(1.46)
Future Site Restoration	16,000	0.75	16,000	0.75
Foreign Exchange	(53,947)	(2.54)	(4,042)	(0.19)
Net Earnings (Loss)	(101,086)	(4.73)	(91,934)	(4.32)

1) General & Administration Expense includes a provision amounting to \$16,369 (\$0.77/boe) for stock based compensation in 2003.

Oil and Gas Revenue

Oil and gas revenue increased by 29% per boe due to significantly higher crude oil and natural gas prices experienced during the 2003 fiscal year compared to the preceding year.

Royalties in 2003 were higher by approximately 30% which is consistent with the revenue gains experienced.

Amortization and operating costs were down marginally in 2003 compared to 2002 while general and administrative costs were up by approximately 25% in 2003.

Interest costs in 2003 increased compared to 2002 due to the interest costs incurred with respect to the Sheer Energy (Cyprus) loan arrangement entered into in the latter half of the year to finance activities on the MIS project in Iran.

The loss for the fiscal year 2003 amounted to \$4.73 per boe compared to a loss of \$4.32 per boe in 2002.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at December 31, 2003, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$1,143,649 (2002 – \$515,900) and incurred a loss of \$91,404. The Company currently does not have the ability to meet other financial obligations with respect to the Masjed-I-Suleyman project in Iran. The Company is continuing to explore other financing alternatives, however, management and the Board of Directors have determined that, in the current circumstances, the best course of action may be the outright sale of the Cyprus subsidiary. To this end, the Company has entered into negotiations with respect to a potential sale of Sheer Energy (Cyprus) Limited. As currently envisaged, such a sale would allow the Company to retire all current obligations, including contractual settlements, and would eliminate all future obligations with respect to the Masjed-I-Suleyman project. There is no assurance that Sheer Energy Inc. will be able to complete a potential sale. In the alternative, the Cyprus subsidiary may well ultimately default on its project commitments together with its loan obligation. The loan obligation to Naftgaran Engineering Services Company from Sheer Energy (Cyprus) Limited is secured by the issued shares of Sheer Energy (Cyprus) Limited. As well, Sheer Energy Inc. is a guarantor of the obligations of Sheer Energy (Cyprus) Limited under the Masjed-I-Suleyman Service Contract with the National Iranian Oil Company. In the event of the proposed sale, the purchaser would assume the Sheer Energy Inc. guarantee with respect to the MIS Service Contract.

Application of Critical Accounting Estimates

The significant accounting policies used by Sheer are disclosed in note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Certain accounting policies require that management make appropriate decisions with respect to the formulation of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. The following discusses such accounting policies and is included in Management's Discussion and Analysis to aid the reader in assessing the critical accounting policies and practices of the Company and the likelihood of materially different results being reported. Sheer's management reviews its estimates regularly. However, the emergence of new information and changed circumstances may result in actual results or changes to estimated amounts that differ materially from current estimates.

The following assessment of significant accounting policies is not meant to be exhaustive. The Company might realize different results from the application of new accounting standards promulgated, from time to time, by various rule-making bodies.

Oil and Gas Reserves

New definitions of reserves became effective for 2003 as outlined under National Instrument 51-101 ("NI 51-101"). Under NI 51-101, "Proved" reserves are those reserves that can be estimated with a high degree of certainty to be recoverable (it is likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will exceed the estimated Proved reserves). In accordance with this definition, the level of certainty targeted by the reporting company should result in at least a 90% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the estimated reserves. Previously, there was no such consideration of probability. In the case of "Probable" reserves, which are obviously less certain to be recovered than Proved reserves, NI 51-101 states that it must be equally likely that the actual remaining quantities recovered will be not less than the sum of the estimated Proved plus Probable reserves. With respect to the consideration of certainty, in order to report reserves as Proved plus Probable, the reporting company must believe that there is at least a 50% probability that the quantities actually recovered will equal or exceed the sum of the estimated Proved plus Probable reserves. The implementation of NI 51-10 has resulted in a more rigorous and uniform standardization of reserve evaluation.

The oil and gas reserves estimates are made using all available geological and reservoir data as well as historical production data. Estimates are reviewed and revised as appropriate. Revisions occur as a result of changes in prices, costs, fiscal regimes, reservoir performance or a change in the Company's plans. The effect of changes in proved oil and gas reserves on the financial results and position of the Company is described under the heading "Full Cost Accounting for Oil and Gas Activities".

Full Cost Accounting for Oil and Gas Activities

Depletion Expense

The Company uses the full cost method of accounting for exploration and development activities. All costs associated with exploration and development are capitalized, into a cost centre, whether successful or not. The aggregate of net capitalized costs and estimated future development costs less estimated salvage values is amortized using the unit-of-production method based on estimated proved oil and gas reserves.

Unproved Properties

Certain costs related to unproved properties are excluded from costs subject to depletion until proved reserves have been established or impairment occurs. These properties are reviewed quarterly and any impairment is transferred to the costs being depleted.

Full Cost Accounting Ceiling Test

The carrying value of property, plant and equipment is reviewed at least annually for impairment. Impairment occurs when the carrying value of the assets is not recoverable by the future undiscounted cash flows. The cost recovery ceiling test is based on estimates of proved reserves, production rate, petroleum and natural gas prices, future costs and other relevant assumptions. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the impact on the financial statements could be material. Any impairment would be charged as additional depletion and depreciation expense.

Future Site Restoration

The Company, under the current policy, is required to provide for future removal and site restoration costs. The Company must estimate these costs in accordance with existing laws, contracts or other policies. These estimated costs are charged to earnings and the appropriate liability account over the expected service life of the asset. When the future removal and site restoration costs cannot be reasonably determined, a contingent liability may exist. Contingent liabilities are charged to earnings when management is able to determine the amount and the likelihood of the future obligation.

Legal, Environmental Remediation and Other Contingent Matters

The Company is required to both determine whether a loss is probable based on judgement and interpretation of laws and regulations and determine that the loss can reasonably be estimated. When the loss is determined it is charged to earnings. The Company's management must continually monitor known and potential contingent matters and make appropriate provisions by charges to earnings when warranted by circumstances.

Stock-Based Compensation and other Stock-Based Payments

In September 2003, the CICA issued an amendment to section 3870 "Stock-based compensation and other stock-based payments". The amended section is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2004, however early adoption is recommended. The Company has made the early adoption of these amendments and during the fourth quarter of 2003, a stock-based compensation expense for 2003 of \$16,369 was recorded.

New Accounting Standards for 2004

The following new and amended standards are expected to impact the Company in 2004 as follows:

Asset Retirement Obligations

The CICA Section 3110 is effective January 1, 2004. This new method of accounting for asset retirement obligations requires an entity to record the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred. When initially recorded, the liability is added to the related property, plant and equipment, which increases depletion, depreciation and amortization expense in subsequent periods. In addition, the liability is adjusted for the change in present value in each period. Upon adoption of CICA Section 3110, the Company will adjust its existing future removal and site restoration liability using the cumulative-effect approach.

Continuous Disclosure Obligations

Effective March 31, 2004, the Company and all reporting issuers in Canada will be subject to new disclosure requirements as per National Instrument 51-102 "Continuous Disclosure Obligations". The new instrument is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2004. The instrument proposed enhanced disclosure in the annual and interim financial statements and MD&A. Under this new instrument, it will no longer be mandatory for the Company to mail interim financial statements and MD&A to Shareholders, but rather these documents will be provided on an "as requested" basis. Annual financial statements and MD&A will be provided to shareholders unless a shareholder requests not to receive these documents. It is Sheer's intention to make these documents available on the Company's website on a continuous basis.

Outlook for 2004

The outlook for production in 2004 is for continued stability in production rates. At this time, both oil and gas prices are at historically high levels and, if sustained, would result in improved operating results. However, in spite of predictions by many oil and gas analysts, there is no certainty that oil and gas prices will maintain their current high levels throughout the year.

Management's Report

To the Shareholders of Sheer Energy Inc.

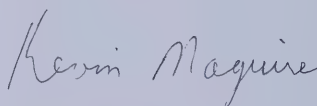
Management is responsible for the preparation of the Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Canada. The financial and operating information presented elsewhere in this annual report is consistent with that shown in the financial statements.

Management maintains systems of internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and that relevant and reliable financial information is produced in a timely manner.

Hudson & Company LLP, an independent firm of Chartered Accountants, has been engaged to examine the financial statements. Their report is presented with the financial statements. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors has reviewed the financial statements with management and the external auditors. The Board of Directors has approved the financial statements on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.



Terrance D. Lawrence
President & C.E.O.



Kevin Maguire
Secretary-Treasurer

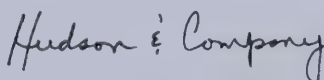
Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Sheer Energy Inc.

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Sheer Energy Inc. (the "Company") as at December 31, 2003 and 2002 and the consolidated statements of operations and deficit and cash flows for the years then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2003 and 2002, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.



HUDSON & COMPANY LLP
Chartered Accountants

Calgary, Alberta
May 12, 2004

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31 2003 2002

ASSETS

CURRENT

Cash	\$ 443,454	\$ 25,450
Accounts receivable	603,700	629,629
Prepaid expenses	18,116	20,711

1,065,270 675,790

CAPITAL ASSETS (note 4) 2,455,716 1,933,889

\$ 3,520,986 \$ 2,609,679

LIABILITIES

CURRENT

Bank indebtedness (note 5)	\$ 263,377	\$ 98,714
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	546,612	861,449
Income taxes payable	21,676	24,000
Bank loans (note 6)	48,323	207,527
Note payable (note 7)	1,328,931	—

2,208,919 1,191,690

FUTURE INCOME TAXES (note 8) 109,065 133,065

FUTURE SITE RESTORATION 71,921 69,126

2,389,905 1,393,881

STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

SHARE CAPITAL (note 10) 1,358,801 1,358,801

OTHER PAID IN CAPITAL (note 10) 16,369 —

DEFICIT (244,089) (143,003)

1,131,081 1,215,798

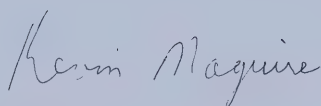
\$ 3,520,986 \$ 2,609,679

Future operations (note 2)

Approved on behalf of the Board



Director



Director

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Deficit

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31	2003	2002
REVENUE		
Petroleum and natural gas sales	\$ 767,889	\$ 594,667
Royalties, net of Alberta Royalty Tax Credit	(138,541)	(106,468)
Interest income	44	8,715
Consulting fees	–	59,139
	629,392	556,053
EXPENSES		
Office	384,753	319,864
Operating costs	203,036	216,314
Amortization and depletion	93,921	109,753
Interest	60,664	21,159
Stock based compensation (note 10)	16,369	–
Provision for site restoration	16,000	16,000
Foreign exchange	(53,947)	(4,042)
	720,796	679,048
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(91,404)	(122,995)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (RECOVERY) (note 8)		
Current	33,682	24,939
Future	(24,000)	(56,000)
	9,682	(31,061)
NET LOSS	(101,086)	(91,934)
DEFICIT, beginning of year	(143,003)	(51,069)
DEFICIT, end of year	\$ (244,089)	\$ (143,003)
BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE (note 11)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.02)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31

2003

2002

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Net loss	\$	(101,086)	\$	(91,934)
Items not affecting cash:				
Amortization and depletion		93,921		109,753
Future income taxes		(24,000)		(56,000)
Provision for site restoration		16,000		16,000
Stock based compensation		16,369		—
		1,204		(22,181)
Changes in non-cash working capital items				
Accounts receivable		63,362		(52,346)
Prepaid expenses		2,595		(2,526)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(104,596)		214,918
Income taxes		(2,324)		26,364
		(39,759)		164,229

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Purchase of capital assets		(756,953)		(625,214)
Proceeds on disposal of capital assets		128,000		165,000
Change in accounts receivable related to capital assets		(37,434)		(497,398)
Change in accounts payable related to capital assets		(210,240)		544,972
		(876,627)		(412,640)

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Repayment of bank loans		(159,204)		(171,888)
Note payable		1,328,931		—
Issuance of share capital		—		502,090
		1,169,727		330,202

INCREASE IN CASH

253,341 81,791

DEFICIENCY, beginning of year

(73,264) (155,055)

CASH (DEFICIENCY), end of year

\$ 180,077 \$ (73,264)

CASH (DEFICIENCY) CONSISTS OF:

Cash	\$	443,454	\$	25,450
Bank indebtedness		(263,377)		(98,714)
	\$	180,077	\$	(73,264)

OTHER INFORMATION

Interest paid	\$	24,571	\$	21,159
Income taxes paid		24,403		19,043

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

DECEMBER 31, 2003 AND 2002

1. GENERAL

Sheer Energy Inc. (the "Company") was formed, under the laws of the Province of Alberta, at the close of business on December 31, 1998 pursuant to an amalgamation agreement between Sheer Energy Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary, Krystal Energy Limited. The business of the Company is the exploration, acquisition, development and production of petroleum and natural gas reserves through joint venture arrangement in Western Canada and the Middle East.

2. FUTURE OPERATIONS

As at December 31, 2003, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$1,143,649 (2002 – \$515,900) and incurred an operating loss of \$91,404. The Company currently does not have the ability to meet other financial obligations as outlined in note 12, however, the Company is continuing to explore all financing alternatives. Also, there is \$533,471 included in accounts receivable which is due from the joint venture partner in Iran relating to their share of expenditures on this project. The Company's ability to complete the project in Iran will depend upon their joint venture partner's ability to fund their share of project costs.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which contemplates the realization of assets and the payment of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. Should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, it may be unable to realize the carrying value of its assets and to meet its liabilities as they become due.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds therefrom and on borrowings or additional equity capital from shareholders, related parties and third parties sufficient to meet current and future obligations.

The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost basis in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. These financial statements have, in management's opinion, been properly prepared within the framework of the accounting policies summarized as follows:

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Sheer Energy Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary Sheer Energy (Cyprus) Limited. The subsidiary was incorporated as a limited liability company in the Republic of Cyprus on July 27, 2000. Significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reported period. The amount recorded for the provision of income taxes and amortization and depletion of the petroleum and natural gas properties and the provision for site restoration are based on estimates of reserves, production rates, petroleum and natural gas prices, future costs, and other applicable factors. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the impact on the financial statements of future years could be material.

Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities of the Corporation which are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at year-end exchange rates. Other assets and liabilities are translated at rates in effect at the date the assets were acquired and liabilities incurred. Revenue and expenses are translated at the rates of exchange in effect at their transaction dates. The resulting gains or losses are included in operations.

Joint ventures

The Company's exploration, development and production activities are conducted jointly with others and, accordingly, these financial statements reflect only the Company's proportionate interest in such activities.

Cash

Cash and equivalents consist of funds on deposit in foreign banks and the balance of a demand revolving operating loan available by way of account overdraft.

Capital assets

The Company follows the full cost method of accounting for oil and gas operations, whereby all costs of exploring for and developing oil and gas properties and related reserves are capitalized. Such costs include land acquisition costs, cost of drilling both productive and nonproductive wells, and geological and geophysical expenses and related overhead.

Capitalized costs, excluding costs relating to unproven properties, are depleted using the unit-of-production method based on estimated proven reserves of oil and gas before royalties as determined by independent petroleum engineers. For purposes of the depletion calculation, natural gas reserves and production are converted to equivalent volumes of crude oil based on relative energy content. The foreign cost centre is considered to be in the preproduction stage and accordingly all capitalized costs have been excluded from the depletion calculation.

The Company applies a "ceiling test" to capitalized costs in its two costs centres (foreign and domestic) to ensure that the net costs capitalized do not exceed the estimated future net revenues from the production of its proven reserves, plus the cost of undeveloped lands, less impairment. Future net revenues are calculated at year end prices and include an allowance for estimated future general and administrative expenses, interest expense, income taxes and capital expenditures.

Gains or losses on the disposition of oil and gas properties are not ordinarily recognized except under circumstances which result in a change in the depletion rate of 20% or more.

Amortization of office equipment is provided using the declining balance method at an annual rate of 20%.

Amortization of the office condominium is provided using the declining balance method at an annual rate of 4%.

Future income taxes

The Company follows the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, the change in the future tax asset and liability is to be included in income. Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

The balance of future income taxes at December 31, 2003 consists mainly of the net book value of capital assets in excess of the undepreciated capital cost and unused resource deductions, which arise from the difference between the Company's amortization and depletion rates and those prescribed for income tax purposes, and the future site restoration costs that have been expensed for accounting purposes but are only deductible for tax purposes in the year incurred.

Site restoration

Site restoration and abandonment costs are provided for over the life of the estimated proven reserves on a unit-of-production basis. Costs are estimated each year by management in consultation with the Company's engineers based on current regulations, costs, technology and industry standards. The period charge is expensed and actual site restoration and abandonment expenditures are charged to the accumulated provision account as incurred.

Stock-based compensation

The Company has a stock-based compensation plan, which is described in note 10. Effective January 1, 2003 the Company adopted prospective application of the revised CICA accounting standards for Stock-Based Compensation and Other Stock-Based Payments. Under this standard, the Company now accounts for stock options granted since January 1, 2003 using the fair value method. Under this method, compensation expense for stock options granted since January 1, 2003 is measured at the fair value at the grant date using the Black-Scholes valuation model and is recognized over the vesting period of the options granted. Amounts expensed under this policy are credited to other paid in capital. When the options are exercised, this amount will be transferred to share capital.

Accounting change

The effect of adopting the standard for Stock-Based Compensation and Other Stock-Based Payments, as discussed above, is to recognize stock-based compensation cost based on the fair value of the equity instruments. Compensation cost reflects the difference between the market price and the value price specified in the award.

Loss per share

Basic earnings (loss) per common share are calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per common share are presented using the treasury stock method and are calculated by dividing net earnings (loss) applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive common shares had been issued.

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

	2003		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Office equipment	\$ 26,514	\$ 12,396	\$ 14,118
Producing petroleum and natural gas properties and related equipment	1,348,877	783,932	564,945
Non-producing petroleum and natural gas properties	1,699,146	–	1,699,146
Office condominium	196,538	19,031	177,507
	\$ 3,271,075	\$ 815,359	\$ 2,455,716

	2002		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Office equipment	\$ 26,514	\$ 8,867	\$ 17,647
Producing petroleum and natural gas properties and related equipment	1,426,710	700,936	725,774
Non-producing petroleum and natural gas properties	1,005,565	–	1,005,565
Office condominium	196,538	11,635	184,903
	\$ 2,655,327	\$ 721,438	\$ 1,933,889

5. BANK INDEBTEDNESS

The bank credit facility allows for a \$300,000 operating line available by way of account overdraft to assist with the acquisition and development of oil and gas reserves. The operating line bears interest at the bank's prime rate plus 1% and is secured as disclosed in note 6.

As disclosed in note 15, subsequent to the year end, the Company accepted a restated and amended credit facility with their bank.

6. BANK LOANS

	2003	2002
Office condo mortgage, repayable in monthly payments of \$1,667 plus interest at prime plus 1%, due May 31, 2006	\$ 48,323	\$ 68,327
Production loan, repayable in monthly payments of \$12,657 plus interest at prime plus 1%, due November 30, 2003	–	139,200
	\$ 48,323	\$ 207,527

Estimated principal repayments are as follows:

2004	\$ 20,004
2005	20,004
2006	8,315
	\$ 48,323

Collateral lodged by the Company to support the bank credit facilities is as follows:

- (i) a debenture and general security agreement with a fixed and floating charge over all assets;
- (ii) an assignment of all risk insurance proceeds;
- (iii) environmental indemnity.

As disclosed in note 15, subsequent to the year end, the Company accepted revised and amended credit facilities with their bank.

7. NOTE PAYABLE

The promissory note payable is part of a \$1,000,000 US financing agreement between Sheer Energy (Cyprus) Limited and Naftgaran Engineering Services Company, its partner in the Masjed-I-Suleyman project in Iran. The note payable is due September 2004 and bears interest at a rate of 10% per annum. The note is secured by the shares of Sheer Energy (Cyprus) Limited.

8. FUTURE INCOME TAXES

a) The components of future income tax balances are as follows:

	2003	2002
Future income tax asset		
Share issue costs	\$ (674)	\$ (1,473)
Site restoration	(27,776)	(29,218)
Future income tax liability		
Carrying amount of capital assets in excess of tax basis	137,515	163,756
	<u>\$ 109,065</u>	<u>\$ 133,065</u>

b) The provision for income taxes recorded in the financial statements differs from the amount which would be obtained by applying the statutory income tax rate of 40.62% (2002 – 42.11%) to the loss for the years as follows:

	2003	2002
Loss for the year before income taxes	\$ (91,404)	\$ (122,995)
Anticipated income tax recovery	\$ (37,128)	\$ (51,793)
Loss attributable to foreign subsidiary	40,076	6,283
Nondeductible stock-based compensation	6,649	–
Nondeductible crown charges and other payments	35,641	34,432
Federal resource allowance	(22,814)	(12,567)
Alberta Royalty Tax Credit	(13,121)	(5,277)
Other	379	(2,139)
Provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 9,682</u>	<u>\$ (31,061)</u>

At December 31, 2003 the Company had an undepreciated capital cost balance of \$231,000, Canadian oil and gas property expense of \$129,000 and Canadian development expense of \$40,000 available to apply against future years' taxable income.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Included in general and administrative expense are consulting fees of \$175,500 (2002 – \$184,881) paid to companies controlled by officers and directors of the Company. Accounts payable includes \$35,310 (2002 – \$12,840) payable to these companies for consulting fees. The fees were paid in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

10. SHARE CAPITAL

- a) Authorized
- Unlimited number of common voting shares
 - Unlimited number of first preferred non-voting shares
- b) Issued

	2003		2002	
	Issued	Amount	Issued	Amount
Balance at beginning	6,057,863	\$ 1,358,801	4,837,863	\$ 856,711
Options exercised	–	–	350,000	70,000
Shares issued pursuant to a private placement, net of share issuance costs of \$2,910	–	–	870,000	432,090
	<u>6,057,863</u>	<u>\$ 1,358,801</u>	<u>6,057,863</u>	<u>\$ 1,358,801</u>

c) Stock options

The Company adopted a stock option plan in May 1997 in order to assist in attracting, retaining and motivating directors, officers, key employees and consultants of the Company. Under the plan a maximum amount equal to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company may be reserved for issuance pursuant to stock options provided that no individual could be granted options in excess of 5% of the outstanding common shares of the Company. The Board of Directors determines the exercise price of the optioned shares however, that price cannot be less than the closing market price of the common shares of the Company on the trading day immediately prior to the grant less the maximum discount permitted by regulation. All options have a maximum expiry date of the fifth anniversary of the grant date.

On June 20, 2003, the Company granted 70,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.25 to a director of the Company. These options vested immediately. The value of these options (\$16,369) is based on the fair value of the of the vested options on the grant date. The Black-Scholes option pricing model was used to generate the fair value. The assumptions used were as follows:

Risk free interest rate	3.5%
Expected life	5 years
Expected volatility	162%
Dividend yield	0%

As a result, \$16,369 for the 2003 grant was recorded as an expense in the current year with a corresponding credit to other paid in capital.

On June 4, 2002, the Company granted 400,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$0.60 to directors of the Company. These options vested June 4, 2003. The fair value of these options (\$229,033) was calculated using the Black-Scholes model under the following assumptions:

Risk free interest rate	4.6%
Expected life	5 years
Expected volatility	174%
Dividend yield	0%

The following pro forma information shows the impact that adopting the fair value method for stock based compensation costs relating to the 2002 grant would have had on the Company's loss:

	2003	2002
Stock-based compensation costs	\$ 96,633	\$ 132,400
Net loss attributable to common shareholders as reported	(101,086)	(91,934)
Net loss attributable to common shareholders pro forma	(197,719)	(224,334)

The pro forma basic and diluted loss per share would have been \$(0.03) for 2003 and \$(0.04) for 2002.

A summary of the Company's director, officer and key employee share options at December 31, 2003 and 2002 and the changes for the years ending on those dates is presented below:

	2003		2002	
	Number of options	Weighted average share price	Number of options	Weighted average share price
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 500,000	\$ 0.53	450,000	\$ 0.21
Granted	70,000	0.25	400,000	0.60
Exercised	-	-	(350,000)	0.20
	570,000	\$ 0.50	500,000	\$ 0.53

Options outstanding	Exercise price	Options exercisable at December 31, 2003	Expiry date
100,000	\$ 0.25	100,000	March 15, 2006
400,000	\$ 0.60	400,000	June 3, 2007
70,000	\$ 0.25	70,000	June 20, 2008
570,000		570,000	

The table above summarizes the information about the options outstanding at December 31, 2003.

11. LOSS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is calculated to reflect the dilutive effect of stock options outstanding. Earnings per share is calculated as follows:

	2003			2002		
	Net loss	Shares	Net loss per share	Net loss	Shares	Net loss per share
Basic and diluted	\$ (101,086)	6,057,863	\$ (0.02)	\$ (91,934)	5,314,320	\$ (0.02)

In the current year, options to purchase 400,000 shares at \$0.60 per share (see note 10) were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share as they would be anti-dilutive. In 2002, all options to purchase shares were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share as they would be anti-dilutive.

12. COMMITMENTS

On March 10, 2001 the Company executed a Joint Operating Agreement on a service contract for the Masjed-I-Suleyman (MIS) oil field in Iran. All necessary government approvals on the service contract terms and conditions were received February 12, 2002. Formal signings of the MIS Service Contract occurred on May 28, 2002. Sheer Energy (Cyprus) Limited is the operator of the project and holds a 49% interest. The terms of the agreement call for total expenditures relating to the project of US\$81.0 million by Sheer Energy (Cyprus) Limited and its partner Naftgaran Engineering Services Company of Tehran (51%) over a period of four years. Repayment will be made from crude oil sales over three years following the project completion. The Company is currently negotiating financing alternatives for its share of capital costs or, in the alternative, the possible sale of the MIS project.

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments consist of recorded amounts of accounts receivable which will result in future cash receipts, as well as a bank indebtedness, accounts payable, notes payable and bank loans which will result in future cash outlays. In management's opinion, the carrying value of these financial instruments approximates their fair value due to the short term maturity.

The Company is exposed to the following risks in respect of certain of the financial instruments held:

a) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the entities to which the Company sells its oil and gas production to may experience difficulty and be unable to fulfill their obligations. The Company is exposed to financial risk that arises from the credit quality of the entities to which it provides services. However, due to the credit quality of the entities to which the Company sells to, credit risk and credit risk concentration is minimized.

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that the value of, or cash flows related to, a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to financial risk that arises from the interest rate differentials between the market interest rate and the rates used on their financial instruments.

The bank indebtedness and bank loans bear a variable interest rate of prime plus 1%. The effective interest rate realized during the year was 6.4% (2002 – 4.9%). The average interest rate was 5.7% (2002 – 5.1%).

c) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk to the Company's earnings that arises from fluctuations of foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuation in relation to its wholly owned subsidiary Sheer Energy (Cyprus) Limited. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk.

14. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company's reportable segments are in different geographic areas, one operates in Canada and the other in the Middle East. The business activities are undertaken in the oil and gas industry in both segments. The accounting policies followed by the Canadian segment are also followed by the Middle East segment.

Net loss 2003	Canada	Middle East	Total
Revenues	\$ 629,392	\$ –	\$ 629,392
Operating expenses	(622,129)	(98,667)	(720,796)
Operating income (loss)	7,263	(98,667)	(91,404)
Income taxes	(9,682)	–	(9,682)
Continuing operations	\$ (2,419)	\$ (98,667)	\$ (101,086)

Net loss 2002	Canada	Middle East	Total
Revenues	\$ 556,053	\$ –	\$ 556,053
Operating expenses	(660,085)	(18,963)	(679,048)
Operating loss	(104,032)	(18,963)	(122,995)
Income taxes	31,061	–	31,061
Continuing operations	\$ (72,971)	\$ (18,963)	\$ (91,934)

Total assets	2003	2002
Canada	\$ 651,928	\$ 902,650
Middle East	2,677,433	1,504,479
Corporate assets	191,625	202,550
	\$ 3,520,986	\$ 2,609,679

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On February 10, 2004 the officers of the Company agreed to amended credit facilities with their bank. The new facility letter was dated December 29, 2003 and approved by the board of directors on that date, however, funds were not advanced under the new agreement until March 19, 2004.

Under the new facility, the Company has the following available:

- Operating loan up to \$150,000 available by way of account overdraft. The loan is due on demand by the bank with interest paid at the bank's prime rate plus 1% per annum.
- A non-revolving "Legacy" loan which increases the existing office condo mortgage principal balance (note 6) to \$135,000. The loan is due on demand, with payments of \$2,250 monthly plus interest calculated at the bank's prime rate plus 1% per annum.
- A non-revolving "Capital" loan of \$55,000, due on demand, with payments of \$11,000 monthly plus interest calculated at the bank's prime rate plus 1% per annum.

Estimated principal repayments under the new credit facilities are as follows:

2004	\$ 75,250
2005	27,000
2006	27,000
2007	27,000
2008	27,000
2009	6,750

The loans are secured by a debenture and general security agreement with a fixed and floating charge over all assets; an assignment of all risk insurance proceeds and environmental indemnity.

16. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The financial statements have been reclassified, where applicable, to conform to the presentation used in the current year. The changes do not affect prior year earnings.

Corporate Information

Officers and Directors

Terrance D. Lawrence
President, C.E.O. and Director

Dario E. Sodero
Vice President and Director

Kevin M. Maguire
Secretary-Treasurer and Director

Charles S. Cook
MIS Project Manager and Director

Andrew S. Burgess, C.A.
Director

Bankers

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Stock Exchange Listing

TSX Venture Exchange
Symbol "SHU"

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